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CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

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It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See
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Paints, Oils and Varnishes

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GLEICHEN. CLUNY

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Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

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T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

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NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harnesses, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an official printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article of any Indian under penalty of having any such article seized and being prosecuted for illegal trading.
J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR
Published Every Thursday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1917

McArthur's Meeting Was Well Attended

In order to connect with the Queenstown mail last week we were obliged to leave out a portion of the report of Mr. McArthur's meeting which we now give for the benefit of our southern readers.

The government of this Province has also brought down at this session an Act known as the Farm Loans Act, which will be of immense value to the farmers of this Province. It is proposed by the Provincial Treasurer that the government shall issue bonds for the purpose of securing money at a low rate and then lending it to the farmers at the actual cost of interest and expense in connection therewith. Under this new system it is assumed that money can be loaned to the farmer at a cost of not more than 6%, but an additional amount of about \$12.50 per year will furnish a retiring fund, and a person borrowing \$1,000 under this system and paying 6% a year, or an amount equal to 7 1/2%, at the end of thirty years not only will his interest all be paid, but the entire loan liquidated. As the present average rate of interest is 8 1/2% it will be seen that this act will do more towards reducing the rate paid by the farmers of the Province than any Act brought in by other Provinces. This Act alone should commend the government to the farmers.

We have also at this session passed a bill concerning and popularly known as the Caw Bill—a bill that will do more for the agricultural development and stock industry and will cause this Province to become one of the greatest stock-raising Provinces in the Dominion. This bill was not enacted for the purpose of assisting those who could help themselves but for the purpose of assisting homesteaders in the newer parts of the Province.

It provides that five farmers who have other security than unimproved homesteads may group together and secure from the banks a sum of money at 6%, not to exceed \$500 for each person, with which they shall purchase cows, and thereby enable them to continue permanently in residence on their homesteads instead of having to spend six months of each year in older settled parts of the Province in order that they may earn sufficient money to provide a living for themselves and their families during the period of homesteading when revenues therefrom are very small. I believe this is the first time in the history of the four western provinces when farmers without security have been able to obtain money at such a rate and this condition was only obtained through the action of the Liberal government of this Province coming to the assistance of the homesteaders and guaranteeing their accounts.

There was also the Women's Franchise Act passed at the session of 1916 whereby the women of Alberta are placed on an equal status with the men of the Province, and on June 7th the women of Alberta will have an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of a government, the first in the Dominion to have the right to express their views on a Provincial election.

Another matter of great importance to the women of the Province is the Dower Act passed at the last session, which places the woman in a better position in regard to property rights than the women of any other part of the Dominion.

These bills and many others have had a hearty endorsement, and it has been my ambition at all times to study with care the bills that were being introduced in the legislature with the object of giving to this province the most advanced legislation of any in this fair Dominion, and if I have the honor to represent the people of Gleichen for a further term, I shall use every effort to do for them the very best in respect to legislation, and the securing for the Gleichen constituency one of the Schools of Agriculture to be erected by the government, wherein the boys and girls who will be the farmers and farmers' wives in years to come, will receive the very best kind of an education to fit them for their future life business.

If the above record of the Liberal government, which has passed such legislation as I have announced and which will continue to pass other good legislation in the interests of the people of the constituency, appeals to the people of the Province, then I believe it would be the duty of the people to return to power the government which has legislated in the best interests of the whole people of the Province.

In concluding Mr. McArthur gave a brief record of his stewardship in which he said he had gone outside parliamentary duties to accomplish some of the things for his constituency. For instance he had secured from the C.P.R. \$10,500.00 for schools in this district, which was divided as follows:

Kierood	.....\$500
Burrowsville	.....500
Caryn Maw	.....500
Stinch	.....500
Harwood	.....500
Akensted	.....700
Crowfoot	.....700
Kooma	.....900
Highgate	.....900
Grimsby	.....900
Harvey	.....800
Oranmore	.....800
Berta Vale	.....700
John D'Ar	.....800
Wainfield	.....800

Some had said that McArthur had done nothing, complained of poor roads and wanted to know where all the money they paid in taxes went to. He said the taxes paid from this district amounted to all of \$2 a quarter section—“Very heavy” he said. In some municipalities the farmers taxed themselves \$13 a quarter. “You fellows are lucky. From auto license I got sufficient to make up \$6 per quarter section to spend on your roads.”

After touching on various other matters Mr. McArthur said he was not ashamed of his work or the government's and he would leave it to the fair-minded electors to show their approval on June 7th.

At the opening of the meeting there was a fair audience, the baseball match delaying many, but by the time Mr. McArthur got started every seat was taken and quite a number were obliged to stand.

By request of some of the Gleichen ladies Mrs. Arthur Lewis of Calgary gave a very interesting address, speaking most favorably of legislation granted women in this Province. Mrs. Lewis' husband gave his life for his country, being killed in action a few months ago, leaving her with two small children.

Premier Bifton gave a routing address full of interest from start to finish, in which he outlined his legislative policy and severely scored his opponents.

We regret time and space forbids a report of the Premier's or Mrs. Lewis' addresses.

Some of our farmers are now wise to the fact that it costs less to use paper tape and envelopes neatly printed with their name than to buy them plain in small quantities.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which means good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

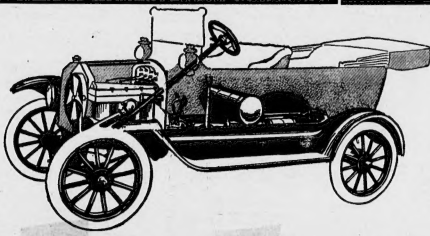
Irrigation means intensive farming and allows settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community. Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements.

(6% interest) — no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied with and no water rental for first year. Contract may be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Service Stations
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Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car exudes in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts comprising the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

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FARM



(Alberta Farm Loans Act)

LOANS

To Farmers, Ranchers and Dayrmen may be obtained for a period of 30 years on first Mortgage Security.

Interest rates at actual cost

REPAYMENT

may be made by equal annual installments of Principal and Interest.

Full payment accepted at end of 5th year or at any time thereafter without notice or bonus

For further information address:

W. V. NEWSON,

Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton.

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 23, R. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S. E. 1/4 at \$27.25 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
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For results advertise in the CALL.

PAY When You Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary



This Good Old Remedy

isn't just a purgative. Quite the contrary.

It makes purgatives unnecessary by keeping the liver lively.

Take small doses regularly—a larger dose only if you're sure you need it.

That's been the rule of hearty, sprightly, happy folks for 50 years.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.
CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

A Farm Markets Branch

Profitable Marketing of Farm Products a Big Problem

Profitable marketing of produce is one of the most serious problems confronting farm business today. It will be doubly serious when the war comes to an end and some millions of men turn their energies to production from the land instead of being engaged in destruction. The problem is not so acute in the big farm crops as it is in those we are pleased to call of lesser importance, as dairy products, poultry products, minor crops and even wool and live stock.

Profitable marketing of farm products is not a problem localized to Western Canada or even the Dominion. It is a problem everywhere, but every problem in a measure admits of solution.

In the state of Washington, at a recent session of the legislature, there was created a state office of farm markets, providing for a director of markets and assistants who would be free to investigate, encourage, develop and improve the act provides for an investigation of distribution, transportation rates, costs of marketing, and is designed to aid in any way the improvement of marketing conditions.

Canadian farmers require better methods of marketing. This might well come through a Markets Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture that would not only investigate markets at home but develop markets abroad, that would grade and standardize agricultural products that ultimately Canadian farm products would be sold everywhere the world over, the buyer knowing that he was getting a quality of goods in keeping with the government grade and standard stamped on the package.

A couple of weeks ago we drew attention to the immediate need of government grading and standardization of agricultural products. Depending upon what is done to this end will depend largely the conditions that will prevail in the predicted depressed period following the war. Farmers should demand that action be taken in this respect.

ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING

is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of

Grape-Nuts

Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.



W. N. U. 1158

Must Tame Germany

United States Must Realize That the Place to Defend Her Nation Is in Europe

"The murder of Americans on the high seas is merely one symptom of a generalized disease. The Germany that gives orders to her submarines is the same Germany that wantonly precipitated this atrocious war; the same Germany that invaded Belgium and brought the torch and the firing squad to that inoffensive land; the same Germany that has bombarded civilian cities and re-established military slavery; the same Germany that would sack New York and ravage Texas via Mexico except kept otherwise busy by Britons, and Frenchmen, and Russians, and Italians, and Belgians, and Servians and Roumanians, and Portuguese, and Montenegrins. In select German military circles the United States is called 'creation's richest enemy' and great is the longing to track it. Were it not for the sacrifices other men are making we would not be free of anxiety."

When Hercules tackled the Lernaean hydra he did not confine himself to attacking one head. An octopus which has seven arms left is not a pleasant companion, even though one is maimed. The place to fight a fire is at its centre. Sanitary work must be done at the source of infection. We are not likely to induce Germany to respect maritime law until such a time as she is induced to respect other laws just as essential to human happiness. The plain purpose of the Teutonic imperialism is to garrote self-government, and if she succeeds she succeeds altogether. Our peace must be made in conjunction with the general peace, and if we wish its early arrival every ounce of power should be applied toward securing this general peace. The best place to defend America is in Europe.—New York Globe.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order, is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of a tonic and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Down With the Professor
"My dear lady, I go further than believing in woman suffrage. I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."
"Oh, Professor! Now you're bragging."—Life.

No child should be allowed to suffer from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

Well Trained Horses

Training a Horse Properly Requires Patience, Intelligence and Interest

Too little attention is usually given to the training of farm-horses. Most people regard one horse of good disposition as valuable as another of equal weight, age and conformation. There is a farmer who offered a handsome sum for a certain team of work-horses. He refused to sell. "Anyone can drive that team," he said, "no matter what it is hitched to. I usually have a hired boy and I depend on those horses to know what the boy does not." But even the most intelligent horse requires careful training. It is easy to teach any horse the conventional terms in horse language, gee, haw, back, whoa, "jeep" and similar words readily become known to even stupid animals, but the expert work one can be trained to perform, is something apart from this. Training the horse is a work no farmer should leave to the hired man. It requires patience, intelligence and interest, and for some reason hired men—many of them at least—fail to show much of the first and last of these virtues.

Protection for the Birds

Value of Bird Life to the Country Should be Better Understood

The little feathered visitors of summer days will soon appear. Then can we again listen to those warbling notes from the myriad voices of prima donnas and master vocalists of the tree branches, a chorus returned from their winter sojourn in some sunny clime or distant island, and perhaps high above the roar of the sea storm have winged their way back.

When the leaves are bursting forth, the birds have commenced to gather material for the making of their nests. And what wonderful creations these sung abodes are, built of hay and hair with diligence searched for by the winged mechanics. We observe the bird's activity at fork of limbs, out upon a branch, perchance within a cavity of the trunk. Such ingenuity of structure and design representing the skilled labor of God's little feathered architects. Other bird domiciles may be noticed in the sand banks, amid the woodwork of bridges, hidden amongst the grass or out of the way nooks and corners.

Nests of birds should never be disturbed. To destroy the eggs, or put to death fledgling refugees, is a crime without the agency of which this Dominion of Canada could not thrive. During recent years a marked change of opinion has taken place concerning the utility of bird life. The intense value of such has become widely recognized. Even within a comparatively recent period, the little feathered denizens flitting about the fields and woods, were considered of small value and were the recipient of condemnation as a nuisance. If bird life were properly understood, few girls and boys would condescend to rob the nests of eggs or kill the young. A subject of highly interesting study is to watch the nest builder conveying and piecing together material for an abode. Is not this activity a portrayal of patience and a marvellous display of skilled workmanship?

The amount of benefit attributable to bird life is beyond comprehension. Were these busy little foragers not present in rural surroundings, insects of many species crawling and otherwise, would destroy all crops and vegetable growth. It would not be possible for trees to flourish, the sowing of grain could produce no results, gardens and lawns in cities and towns would resemble bare patches. As a ploughman turns over the stubble or other land, flocks of small birds will be observed hopping among the furrows in quest of grubs, beetles and other pests. Of such beneficial character are these pests, that we learn from eminent authorities if bird life was not present, the continent of North America would within a few years be devoid of every form of tree, grain, vegetable or flower growth. Therefore, it behooves us to do everything possible to afford the birds every protection. The environment of our homes would appear strange if little bird voices were not heard chirping.

The man, woman or child who confines within a cage any bird other than such of domestic species, deserves the respect of no person. This sentiment the writer feels assured will be re-echoed by every lover and protector of bird life. It is not possible to conceive a more cruel action than that of preventing a little feathered summer visitor which has journeyed thousands of miles to our country, from the enjoyment of perfect liberty.

Boys and girls of Canada, please protect the birds! Small as these feathered creatures are, much useful work is accomplished that no other agency could perform.—J. D. A. Evans.

"Why do you refuse to make any more speeches? Won't your people listen to you?"
"The difficulty is," replied Senator Sorghum, "that they listen too closely. When I tell 'em something new they rush off to have it verified and hold me responsible for the facts."

Baked to a Turn!

Our modern ovens, skillfully tended, never over-bake or burn

Som-Mor Biscuit

Every one is at its crisp and tasty best. Plain and Salted.

In Packages Only.

It takes even baking, too, to get the uniform golden brown and the melting crispness of our

GRAHAM WAFERS

Sold in Packages Only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited EDMONTON - ALTA.



The impulses of the German soldier seem to be those of an insane gorilla, rendered more diabolical by the possession of malevolent intelligence. It has become the duty not of England, France and Russia alone, but of all mankind, to scourge out the spirit of evil and restore safety to the earth.—New York Sun.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Many Canadians Repatriated

Figures of Immigration to Canada From the U. S. Given

The Minister of the Interior gave Parliament some interesting immigration figures for the war years. In reply to a question he stated that the number of Canadians repatriated from the United States has been: In 1913-14, 17,638; in 1914-15, 18,011; in 1915-16, 11,084; in 1916-17, 10,246.

The number of immigrants admitted into Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17 was 73,395; of these 8,282 came from the United Kingdom, 2,935 from the continent of Europe, and 61,389 from the United States. Immigrants deported numbered 605; and 17,988 were refused at the international boundary lines, while 172 were turned back at seaports.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezeone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezeone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezeone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Vacant Lands a Menace To the Prairie Farmer

It is Here That Gophers are Found in Greatest Numbers Practically Unmolested

According to provincial law, the rural municipalities and local improvement districts in Alberta have the power to levy a tax of two and one-half cents an acre on unoccupied lands, to be expended on poison and for labor in distribution. A somewhat similar law is on the statute books of Saskatchewan.

As gophers are found in large numbers on waste or unoccupied land, and since there are large areas of such land in the vicinity of most western farms, it becomes evident that it is not enough for a farmer to clear his own land of gophers, as a fresh colony will immediately take possession of the waste land near the waste land as well as the farm itself must be attended to.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmenter's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success of the compounds have met with attested value of their usefulness. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

U. S. Spy Hunters

Five Hundred Thousand Men and Women Now Aiding the Secret Service

Virtually the entire force of the United States government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, has been summoned to aid the secret service in the detection of spies. The government has sought also active co-operation of the police and detective forces of every town and city of consequence throughout the country. Letters questioning such co-operation have been mailed broadcast by the Department of Justice, and replies pledging unstinted aid are coming back in great numbers.

But the largest single force which the government has enrolled for the hunting down of spies, is the army of postmasters. Under the postmasters are working the letter carriers in the cities and the rural free delivery carriers of the country, a force all told of about 300,000.

Since the war began the allied governments have spent in the United States on munitions and raw material alone about \$2,500,000,000—rather over half being for munitions and rather under half for raw material. Some 75 per cent. of this sum, or nearly \$2,000,000,000, has been disbursed on the advice and under the guidance of Morgan & Company. No firm in the whole history of commerce has ever been placed with such a task.

The Insane Gorilla

The impulses of the German soldier seem to be those of an insane gorilla, rendered more diabolical by the possession of malevolent intelligence. It has become the duty not of England, France and Russia alone, but of all mankind, to scourge out the spirit of evil and restore safety to the earth.—New York Sun.

Denmark Enriched by War

The gold mine of Denmark is in shipping. Every company that has an old hulk to repair, paint and look reliable, is seized upon by either German or British agents and pressed into war service in one form or another. The annual reports of fourteen Danish shipping companies published to date show that for last year they paid dividends averaging 62 per cent. of their capital, or a sum of 43,000,000 kroner, which is considerably more than the value of their whole fleet before the declaration of war.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

SHE TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DO FOR WOMEN

She Was Troubled With Weakness and Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont. (Special).—The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom Street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me."

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house."

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Flippant Clerk
"Don't you know, Flumdi, that when a clerk on a moderate salary goes to putting on airs, wearing diamonds and buying fancy stock he's running a risk?"

"If you mean me, Gwindle, there's a surety company that takes all the risk in my case."—New Haven Union.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Bell's Asthma Remedy seems magical. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way.

The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passages of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Treating Barb Wire Wounds
This is the season of the year when horses, cattle and other farm animals are frequently lacerated by coming in contact with barb wire fences. A remedy that is meeting with popular favor in this connection is Egyptian Liniment. Farmers throughout the west would do well to call in the aid of this remedy when treating their farm animals. Often a valuable horse has been saved from prolonged disablement by having a good remedy close at hand. Write to Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont., and secure a free sample of Egyptian Liniment.

From One Trouble to Another
This is a nutritional boom on in the United States, due to a desire on the part of shirkers to escape the net of conscription. What right have such men to escape being henteeked? They are merely jumping from the frying pan into the fire.—Guelph Herald.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. Nellie Fishback, 1821 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Out where the West begins

Out where the hand clasp's a little stronger,

Out where the smile dwells a little longer,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun is a little brighter,

Where the snows that fall are a little whiter,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,

Out where friendship's a little truer,

That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,

Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,

Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,

Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,

That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,

Where there's more of giving and less of buying,

And a man makes friends without half trying—

That's where the West begins.

—Arthur Chapman.



EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Boy Scout Notes

All Members are Enjoined to Discourage the Practice of Robbing Birds' Nests

The following article appeared in a recent issue of "The Scout":

"The bird nesting season will soon begin now. Scouts will, I hope, remember that one of their duties is to protect animals and birds and therefore your job is to refuse to join other boys in robbing nests. A few years ago it was thought the right thing to tear down every nest you could find. Now, and especially among Scouts, boys see that birds are jolly little beggars and as a rule don't do anybody any harm, and that it is a sneaking, cowardly thing to go and smash the nests the birds have made with such care and to bag their eggs. If you are among a lot of boys who want to go bird nesting and you say that you are not going to join in it because it is playing a low down game on the birds it is possible that the other boys may laugh at you and say you are a sofie, but they will in the end think it over and most probably chuck it themselves. Boys are good hearted chaps only they don't always think."

"I declare the Boy Scouts' movement to be the most significant educational contribution of our time," writes a well known educationalist in a recent issue of the Teachers College Record. "The naturalist," he says, "may praise it for its success in putting the boy close to nature's heart; the moralist for its splendid code of ethics; the hygienist for its methods of physical training; the parent for its ability to keep his boy out of mischief; but from the standpoint of the educator it has marvelous potency for converting the restless, irresponsible, self centered boy into the straight-forward, dependable, helpful young citizen. To the boy who will give himself to it, there is plenty of work that looks like play, standards of excellence which he can appreciate, rules of conduct which he must obey, positions of responsibility which he may occupy as soon as he qualifies himself—a word, a program that appeals to a boy's instincts, and a method adapted to a boy's nature."

The Awkward Age

"Tommy, you're too old to cry."

"Yes, and I'm too young to have what I'm crying for."—Punch Bowl.

Miner's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Submarine Net

How the Undersea Boat Becomes Entangled in Its Meshes

A submarine net is made of wire rope, about as thick as a lead pencil, and the meshes are of great size—about ten or fifteen feet square. The net has floats on top that keep bobbing up and down like the float of a fish line, and on the bottom are weights that keep the whole thing in a perpendicular position. The submarine cannot submerge to very great depths on account of the pressure—200 feet being about the limit—depth. It sails innocently along, therefore, until it pushes its nose into these meshes. The net now trails along on both sides of the submarine—its progress revealing the fact that something below is supplying the motive power. Perhaps the net suddenly stops; that means that the hidden submarine has stopped, its navigators having made the horrible discovery that they are trapped—or perhaps the net has become twisted in the undersea.

Under these conditions the wisest submarine fishes to the surface. If it surrenders, becomes the property of the enemy, and its crew are made prisoners. If it does not take such action one of two things will happen. The enemy will wait upon the surface until the submersible comes up, or, if it starts moving, the enemy will follow until the inevitable uprising. But perhaps the surface commander gets impatient, in such a case he can let a bomb down into the water, which will explode when it touches the roof of the submarine.—From the World's Work.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Out where the West begins

Out where the hand clasp's a little stronger,

Out where the smile dwells a little longer,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun is a little brighter,

Where the snows that fall are a little whiter,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,

Out where friendship's a little truer,

That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,

Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,

Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,

Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,

That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,

Where there's more of giving and less of buying,

And a man makes friends without half trying—

That's where the West begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Weaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWIRE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - CANADA

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

IS

GROWING DEMANDS

Yes, the demands upon the busy store are always growing, we keep things going at such a pace that as a result demands are increasing. Busy Store service and its values do the trick. June 1st means the opening up of our summer campaign and business more than usual is our motto

Rice Rice Rice

As a summer food rice stands high and one of our most nourishing foods. For the next two weeks we are going to specialize rice. Large quantities in stock and prices right. 50 lb sacks \$2.80. As an energy producing article rice is of 100% more value than beef.

Canned Fish

All kinds in stock. Salmon has been advancing rapidly. All this season's catch is already sold up in market. We are receiving a 6 months supply from Vancouver this week. Prices; we can control for the season. Our leader at 20c per tin up to our last No. 1 at 30c. Special prices by quantities.

Canned Fruits

There is nothing quite so good as a can of juicy fruit from California. Our shelves are well stocked with famous Roseale and Del Monte brands:

Peaches 20c per tin up.
Pears 20c per tin up.
Pine Apple 17c per tin up.
Canadian fruits: raspberry, strawberry, plums, etc., special prices in case or doz. lots. Gal. apples 50c per tin.

Celebrated K. C. Jams from B. C. in all flavors, 30c.
85c. and 90c. per tin. Brilliant jams in plum, strawberry and raspberry 60c. per tin.

Your summer grocery demands can be successfully handled

by the Busy Stores of

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen— "The Busy Stores"—Cluny

News From Namaka

The blacksmith's shop has opened up again.

The sad news reached Namaka that Private James (Garden) was killed at Vimy Ridge on April 28th. "Scotty" Garden was a great favorite at Namaka and he worked for several years. He was a member of the I.O.O.F. lodge and kept in touch with its members, always writing in his clerical style and speaking of being back at Namaka again some day.

Private Grimshaw has returned home from the front and was in Namaka with Mrs. Grimshaw on Sunday. Jack looks fine and 10 years younger than when he enlisted. Many of his old friends hardly recognized him again.

The Victoria Day dance in aid of the Red Cross Fund was a great success. T. A. Thorson donated 500 and over 1000 was cleared by dance and sale of work, so there will be a balance of about \$150 to hand over to the Red Cross Society.

Refused Good Money

The editor of The Bussano Mail is "fired" primarily because he accepted an advert from the Liberal party, and he isn't a bit more about it. Others are not so thoughtless, and one of the latter is A. G. Bond of Bussano who "phoned" The Call to tell this paper all about it. It doesn't matter much to us, however, that that district is out of our jurisdiction, and Mr. Bond is not such. If he happened to be a little more right in the Call might kick.

Whether Mr. Bond was right or not, whether the director of The Mail were right or not is neither here nor there, but as far as The Call is concerned, and as far as any other reputable editor or paper is concerned, refusing of any legitimate notice which is paid for will be accepted. The public has a right to hear what any man has to say on any subject, and the paper which refuses to voice the feelings of the public or those who refuse to allow the paper to be "so used, as to say the least, not allowing the paper to serve its true interests and the interests of the public whom it serves.

To tell the truth The Call was tickled to death that Mr. Bond was "fired," as this office was overstocked with work, and the "disgraced" editor took his coat off and slipped it over his head to us. The objectionable article which was to have appeared in The Mail appears on another page of this paper together with Hon. Chas. R. Mitchell's notice of the Grist, the Tories or the non-Tories have any other articles printing to be done, let 'em all come.

The Call sincerely hopes Mr. Bond will stay "fired" as we would like to have him "sticking" around for some time yet.

Mrs. J. A. McDonald and children returned home Sunday after two months visiting with friends in Clonely, Owen Sound and Toronto.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". Our staff are always busy and at times for any sport. So to give everybody some open air and sunshine we are co-operating with other business houses in Clonely and doing every Wednesday afternoon at 2 p.m. We trust this will not inconvenience our customers and that they will fit in their plans to the new arrangement starting Wednesday, June 13th.

J. A. RAMSAY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SEBASTIAN WALKER, President. JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager. W. C. BROWN, Sup't of Central Western Branches. CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$15,500,000.

No one else can provide the money which you fail to save.

DEPOSIT IN A WAR SAVINGS ACCOUNT

TO-DAY.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORDER your cabbage plants from S. A. Hall-J. P. Hansen Standard or from last house 9 miles south of Standard, Little Green. 13

ESTLEY—Light bay mare, 3 years, white spot in forehead, fore top cut, tail pulled, branded 2-K left shoulder weight about 1200. Last seen west of our house—south of flow river, \$10 reward for recovery. J. Martin, Glenview, Alta. 13

TEN DOOLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, white hind foot, brand 7C on right shoulder.

C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1/2 east of Standard. 97

LOST—Auto license No. 606. Return to G. W. Evans for reward.

WANTED—500 bushels of oats, apply box P. Call office.



TAILORING TALKS

Whether you order new clothes here, or not, you should acquaint yourself with the styles and materials offered for this season in

LAILEY-TRIMBLE MASTER BUILT CLOTHES

There is a refreshing newness and individuality apparent in every model and every fabric, that it is impossible to find anywhere else.

We suggest an early visit.

R. W. White

Merchant Tailor

GLEICHEN, ALTA

Ostermoor

At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

\$18.00 \$18.00

At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

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At G. W. Evans, Gleichen



Some of the principal characters in Mrs. Geo. W. White's new play, "Freckles", at Gleichen Opera House, Saturday, June 2nd

Pay up your subscription now

OPERA HOUSE, on SAT., JUNE 2

What The Newspapers SAY

"Freckles proved to be a delightful surprise".—The Edmonton Bulletin.

"Freckles makes big hit at the Regina Theatre".—Regina Leader.

"Sensational Play".—Saskatoon Phoenix.

"Got won the hearts of the people from the rising of curtain".—Brandon Daily Sun.

Reserve seat sale at the Palm Parlors

Misses McArthur, Proprietors



Same company as seen in

VANCOUVER

CALGARY

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

Spirella Corsets

Embrace over Sixty Distinct Styles, back-lace, front-lace, Abdominal Corsets, Edgerton Corsets, Maternity Corsets, Nursing Corsets, Sport Corsets and Feature Corsets, to care for special conditions. A full line of Brassieres, Corsetiers, Blouse Extenders, Thigh Reducers, Supporting, Abdominal and Compression Belts, each priced within the reach of all.

MISS LYDIA DAVIES
GLEICHEN. CLUNY

"INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful black animal, stands 64 hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

"Incube" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion INCUBE, (81301): Imported October, 1910, by Bureau & Wilson, Creston, Iowa, is recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71505.

Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot.

Pedigree: Foaled March 15, 1908; bred by M. Bartet, Department of Orme.

Sire, Jupiter (58231), by Lauristin 29553 (44855), by Jules (37871), by Villers 13160 (3081), by Braci 1017 (14300), by Brilliant 1271 (713), by Brilliant 1890 (256), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (729).

Dam: Patma (68280), by Fernande (30582), by Marquette 11140 (10288), by Voltaire 3549 (1483), by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (729).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25250), by Blennac 5529 (623), by Sulan (4205), by Vigoureux 1322, by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (729).

3rd Dam: Louison (16374), by Viteux (1403), by Urtica 780 (734), by Superior 404 (780), by Fawcett I (711), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (729).

4th Dam: Roseette belonging to M. Trevis.

FEE \$15 for Season, Payable November 1, 1917

M. BOLLINGER,

Owner, - Gleichen

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720

(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903.)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, (Imported 1730) 21506 (81301) described as follows: Breed, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been examined in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 6th day of May, 1913.

Geo. HAROURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture

HON. C. R. MITCHELL, PROVINCIAL TREASURER, PUBLIC MEETINGS

All are invited to hear him at: Liberty School, Saturday, June 2nd, 8.30 p.m. Amethyst Post Office, Monday, June 4th, 8 p.m.

J. P. McARTHUR MEETING WELL ATTENDED

Premier Sifton, Mrs. Lewis and Candidate Received Fine Reception

[Continued from Page 1.]

provision: It is proposed by the Provincial Treasurer that the government shall issue bonds for the purpose of securing money at lowest possible rate and then lending it to the farmers at the actual cost of interest and expense in connection therewith. Under this new system it is assumed that money can be loaned to the farmers at a cost of not more than 6%, but an additional amount of about \$12.00 per year will furnish a retiring fund, and a person borrowing \$1,000 under this system and paying \$7.50 a year, or an amount equal to 7 1/2% at the end of thirty years will have his interest all be paid, but the entire loan liquidated. As the present average rate of interest is 14 1/2% it will mean that this act will do more towards reducing the rate paid by the farmers of the Province than any Act brought in by other Provinces. This Act alone should commend the government to the farmers.

We have also at this Session passed a bill communiting and popularizing as the Cow Bill—a bill that will do more for the agricultural development and stock industry and will cause this Province to become one of the greatest stock-raising Provinces in the Dominion. This bill was not enacted for the purpose of assisting those who could help themselves but for the purpose of assisting homesteaders in the newer parts of the Province.

It provides that five farmers who have no other security than unimproved homesteads may group together and secure from the bank a sum of money at 6%, not to exceed \$500 for each person, with which they shall purchase cows, and thereby enable them to continue permanently in residence on their homesteads instead of having to spend six months of each year in older settled parts of Province in order that they may earn sufficient money to provide a living for themselves and their families during the period of homesteading when revenues therefrom are very small. I believe this is the first time in the history of the four western provinces when farmers without security have been able to obtain money at such a rate and the condition was only obtained through the action of the Liberal government of this Province commencing to the assistance of the homesteaders and guaranteeing their accounts.

There was also the Women's Franchise Act passed at the session of 1910 whereby the women of Alberta are placed on an equal status with the men of the Province, and on June 7th the women of Alberta will have an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of a government, the first in the Dominion to have the right to express their wishes at a Provincial election.

Another matter of great importance to the women of the Province is the Women's Act passed at the last session, which places the women in a better position in regard to property rights than the women of any other part of the Dominion.

We have also enacted a rural Hospital Bill, which will be of great value to districts far removed from centers where medical treatment can now be obtained.

These bills and many others have had my hearty endorsement, and it has been my ambition at all times to study with care the bills that were being introduced in the legislature with the object of giving to the province the most advanced legislation

of any in this fair Dominion, and if I have the honor to represent the people of Gleichen for a further term, I shall use every effort to do for them the very best in respect to legislation, and the securing for the Gleichen constituency one of the Schools of Agriculture to be erected by the government, wherein the boys and girls who will be the farmers and farmers' wives in years to come, will receive the very best kind of an education to fit them for their future life business.

If the above record of the Liberal government, which has passed such legislation as I have mentioned and which will continue to pass other good legislation in the interests of the people of the constituency, appeals to the people of the Province, then I believe it would be the duty of the people to return to power the government which has legislated in the best interests of the whole people of the Province.

In concluding Mr. McArthur gave a brief resume of his stewardship in which he said he had gone on his side particularly anxious to accomplish some of the things for his constituency. For instance he secured from the C.P.R. \$10,500 for schools in this district, which was divided as follows:

Edmond	.....\$500
Secretary Creek	.....500
Bayview	.....500
Goderich	.....700
Harwood	.....800
Alvendale	.....700
Crowfoot	.....700
Edson	.....600
Nightshade	.....800
Ironwood	.....800
Harvey	.....800
Crabtree	.....900
Berta Vale	.....700
John D. McArthur	.....500
Winfield	.....500

Some had said that Mr. McArthur had done nothing, complained of people and wanted to know where all the money they paid in taxes went. He said the taxes paid from this district amounted to \$2 a quarter section—"Very heavy?" he asked. In some municipalities the farmers tax themselves \$15 a quarter. "You fellows are lucky. From about \$5 per quarter section to spend on your roads."

After touching on various other matters Mr. McArthur said he was not ashamed of his work or the government's and he would leave it to the fair-minded electors to show their approval on June 7th.

At the opening of the meeting there was a fair audience, the local ball match detaining many, but by the time Mr. McArthur got nicely started every seat was taken and quite a number were obliged to stand.

By request of some of the Gleichen ladies Mrs. Arthur Lewis of Calgary gave a very interesting address, speaking most favorably of legislation granted women in this Province. Mrs. Lewis' husband gave his life for his country, being killed in action a few months ago leaving her with two small children.

Premier Sifton gave a rousing address full of interest from start to finish, in which he outlined his government's policy and severely scored his opponents.

We regret that space forbids a report of the Premier's or Mrs. Lewis' addresses.

J. A. McDonald received a wire from Ottawa last week advising him to study with care the bills that were being introduced in the legislature with the object of giving to the province the most advanced legislation

When YOU Cast A VOTE For JOHN P. McARTHUR

YOU VOTE FOR A TRIED and PROVED MAN

The Alberta Liberal Government has done more for Women and Farmers than any government in Canada

Stick By Your Best Friends

VOTE FOR McARTHUR JUNE 7th

Auto Meeting Saturday

It is requested that every owner of an auto attend a meeting to be held in Messrs. Henderson & Malley's office on Saturday evening—June 2—for the purpose of electing officers and organizing properly the Gleichen Auto Club. A proposition to hold an auto week at Banff, and other important business.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

June 2—Frookies.
June 5 and 6—God's Crucifix and Neptune's Fortune.
June 6, 7 and 8—The Baller.

June 6—Blackfoot Indian Reserve auction sale of land.

July 2 to 7—Chauteauqua.

June 12—Bontolians.

August 1 to 3—Western Canada Irrigation Association convention at Maple Creek, Sask.

L. Michael of Quennell, B. C., will open a plumbing and tinsmith shop in town.

H. Mecklenburg, the eye sight specialist, will be at the Palace Hotel in Gleichen, on Thursday, May 31st, and Banquo May 30th. For any eye trouble call on him.

Gleichen beat Bassano at baseball on the 24th by 7-4. It was a good game. The umpire was excellent, not once was he disputed. Owing to not having the score book on hand we are able to give particulars.

\$4 An Acre
150 acres to break or any part 4 inches deep—on north half 3-21-25 Blind Creek District, T. H. Benton, Glenview, 13

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be accepted up to noon, June 26th, 1917, for painting the Queenstown school house, inside and out. Only the best paint to be used. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to

T. G. PAGER,
13 Sec.-Treas., Queenstown.

STRAYED—From east Anemood creek. One Bay Gelling small star black and two line feet white with halter on. \$10 reward. Brand 18

lay left shoulder and A on left thigh T. J. Burr, Gleichen. 13

FOR SALE—Stewart range. A snap for cash. Inquire at Call office. 111c

Will YOU Give 3-1/2 Cents a Day to Keep

A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SEVERE STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THIS GREAT BELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3-1/2 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?
\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a year or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. \$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?
Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries? **IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—**

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE
You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium? **AND YOU MUST ACT NOW**

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunate each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**
You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are ASSURED that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,
and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Bring or Send donations to
Mrs. P. L. Mallory, Treas., Gleichen Branch

PROCLAMATION

The Electoral Division of Gleichen

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in obedience to His Majesty's writ to use directed and bearing date the Fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1917, I require the presence of the voters at the

Town Hall, in the Town of Gleichen,

in the Electoral Division of Gleichen, on the 31st day of May, 1917, from noon until Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly; and notice is further given that in case a person is nominated and allowed in the manner by law prescribed such poll will be opened on the

SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1917, from the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, and in the cities from eight o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

Freeshield, for Polling Division No. 1
Consisting of Townships 25 and 26, Range 25, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Mr. William's residence.

Irishman, for Polling Division No. 2
Consisting of Township 27, Range 25, and 26, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Red Cross Hall, Irishman.

Kersey, for Polling Division No. 3
Consisting of Township 28, Range 25, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Mr. Howard's House, Kersey.

Beiseker, for Polling Division No. 4
Consisting of Township 29, Range 25, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at F. A. Laun's office, Beiseker.

Hinds, for Polling Division No. 5
Consisting of Township 27 and 28, Range 23 and 24, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Dan Lester's residence, 12, 28, 31.

Redlands, for Polling Division No. 6
Consisting of Township 27 and 28, Range 22, and Sections 25 to 28 inclusive in Township 28, Range 24, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Redland Hall, Redlands.

Rockyford, for Polling Division No. 7
Consisting of Township 28, Range 24, and Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, in Township 28, Range 22, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Rockyford Hall, Rockyford.

Standard, for Polling Division No. 8
Consisting of Township 24, 25, Range 23, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24, in Township 26, Range 22, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Hargrave's Hall, Standard.

Tudor, for Polling Division No. 9
Consisting of Township 25, Range 23, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Tudor Hall, Tudor.

Nightingale, for Polling Division No. 10
Consisting of Township 25 and 26, Range 24, and the most easterly tier of Sections in Township 25 and 26, Range 25, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Nightingale Hall, Nightingale.

Ardeno, for Polling Division No. 11
Consisting of the five most westerly tiers of Sections in Township 25, 26, Range 24, and the most easterly tier of Sections in Township 25, 26, Range 25, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Berry School.

Keoma, for Polling Division No. 12
Consisting of Township 25, Range 27, and Township 26, Range 26, excepting the two most easterly rows of sections, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at F. A. Hall, Keoma.

Dalroy, for Polling Division No. 13
Consisting of Township 25, Range 27, and Township 25, Range 26, excepting the two most easterly rows of sections, and Sections 26 and 27 inclusive, in Township 24, Range 27, and Sections 30 and 31, in Township 24, Range 26, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at F. A. Hall, Dalroy.

Hodgson, for Polling Division No. 14
Consisting of Township 24, Range 28, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Mr. Hodgson's house.

Langdon, for Polling Division No. 15
Consisting of Township 23, Range 27, and Sections 1 to 21, inclusive in Township 24, Range 27, and Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, in Township 24, Range 26, and Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, in Township 23, Range 26, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Roy Cowen's Store, Langdon.

Cheadle, for Polling Division No. 16
Consisting of Township 24, Range 36, excepting sections 6, 7, 18, 30, 31, and the north half of Township 25, Range 26, excepting sections 19, 30 and 31, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Ladies Club Hall, Cheadle.

Strathmore, for Polling Division No. 17
Consisting of Township 24, Range 26, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Mr. Strathmore's house.

Shepard, for Polling Division No. 18
Consisting of Township 23, Range 25, and that portion of Township 22, Range 29, north and east of Bow River, and that portion of Township 22, Range 28, lying North of Bow River, excepting the East row of Sections, and Sections 34 and 35 in Township 21, Range 25, lying north of Bow River, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Mr. Mooney's House, Shepard.

Dalmead, for Polling Division No. 19
Consisting of Township 24, Range 27, and the east row of Sections in Township 22, Range 28, and the two westerly rows of sections in Township 23, Range 28, and that portion of Township 21, Range 27, lying north of Bow River, and that portion of the two westerly rows of sections of Township 21, Range 26, lying north of Bow River, and that portion of Sections 25 and 36, Township 21, Range 28, lying north of Bow River, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Public Hall, Dalmead.

Careland, for Polling Division No. 20
Consisting of that portion of Township 22, Range 25, excepting Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, lying North of Bow River, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 22, Range 24, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 22, Range 24, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Oscar Moorhouse's house.

Namaka, for Polling Division No. 22
Consisting of that portion of Township 22, Range 24, north of Bow River, and Township 23, Range 24, and the two westerly tiers of sections in Township 23, Range 26, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Oddfellows Hall, Namaka.

Gleichen, for Polling Division No. 23
Consisting of the four easterly Sections in Township 23, Range

23, all of Township 23, Range 22, all of Township 22, Range 22 and 23, north of the C. P. R. track and that portion of the Blackfoot Reservation north of Bow River in Range 22 and 23, west of the Fourth meridian. Poll at Town Hall, Gleichen.

Shatto's, for Polling Division No. 24
Consisting of that portion of the Blackfoot Reservation, between Ranges 21 and 26 south of Bow River, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Larber Shatto's residence.

Buffalo Hills, for Polling Division No. 25
Consisting of Township 19, Range 23, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at Wm. Hill's residence.

Queenstown, for Polling Division No. 26
Consisting of Township 19, Range 22, west of Fourth meridian. Poll at W. F. Darnley's residence.

And further that at the town Hall, in the town of Gleichen, on the 17th day of June, 1917, at the hour of twelve, (noon) I shall open the ballot boxes, and add up the votes given for the several candidates and declare to be elected the one having the largest number of votes; and that all persons are hereby notified to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Given under my hand at Gleichen, in the Province of Alberta, this 21st day of May, 1917.

W. W. BROWN,

Returning Officer, Gleichen.

NOTICE

Under Section 279 of the Alberta Election Act:

NOTICE—Any person unlawfully taking down, covering up, mutilating, defacing or altering any proclamation, notice or other document required to be posted up under any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs, and not less than \$25 and costs, or in default of payment of such penalty and costs to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and not less than one month, with or without hard labor, and if the person so offending is a registrar, deputy registrar, returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, or other officer engaged under the provisions of this act he shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$100 and costs, in default of payment of such penalty and costs to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than three months, with or without hard labor.

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. MCKAY, Prop.

Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hal Dept. \$30,000,000 Cap.
Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN

Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

Stores to Close Each

Wednesday Afternoon

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed every Wednesday afternoon starting June 13th to August 31st:

Mathews & Kilday
J. A. Ramsey
B. A. Hall
Richard & Tuck
F. K. McKay
W. H. James
T. H. Black
J. O. Bogie
F. F. Fyffe
R. V. Gilgore
Crown Lumber Co
Newell Sawmill Co
A. R. Yates
Gleichen Pharmacy
S. W. White
C. J. Gaudaur

The Municipal Hospital

Act

How to Incorporate a Hospital District and Provide for the Operation of a Hospital

Under the Municipal Hospitals Act passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, the Minister of Municipal Affairs is authorized to divide the province into Hospital Districts. He is also charged with the responsibility of supplying, plans, specifications, estimates, advice on nights and management and such other assistance as he may be able to give. The bringing into existence of a hospital depends upon the initiative of the people. When only one municipality is concerned, all that is necessary to initiate action is a petition signed by twenty-five electors and agreed to by the municipal council. When more than one council is concerned the consent of the other council or councils is necessary, as well as the petition from the electors within the municipality. The preliminary work being done, the council shall appoint a hospital board. In the case of one municipality undertaking the work, the board shall consist of three members of the council. When there are two municipalities in the proposed district each council shall appoint three representatives, one being a member of the council and two electors, not councillors. When the appointments are made the names are sent to the Minister who names a convener and the place and date of meeting for organization. The board has power—

To appoint such officers as may be necessary and fix the amount of remuneration;

To determine the site and arrange for purchase of same;

To arrange for the acquiring or erection of a suitable building;

To make arrangements with any existing hospital, if preferred to undertake the establishment and maintenance of a separate institution;

To engage medical practitioners and nurses;

To arrange for financing the hospital, the preparation of estimates, the municipality providing the money as for other municipal enterprises.

The levy for capital expenditure shall not be higher than two mills on the dollar.

As soon as the plans are approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs the council shall prepare a by-law for the submission to the electors, which must be voted on within three months.

For full information as to how to arrange for and conduct a municipal hospital under this Act, apply to—

JOHN PERRIE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton.

The unannounced Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Midweek Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

Just 50 cents a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements

Bain Wagons

The John Deer, full line

Good Shapley & Muir Co.

Little & Farnham Morris

Cushman Motor Works

Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines

Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for

The Runley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine

Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

LUMBER

Our stock of building material is very complete and was bought before the rise. Do not fail to get our quotations on your new building.

Our Posts are going fast, so place your order at ONCE

Round posts for corners and corals, split posts for main fence and willows for droppers, always on hand.

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows the best in the World

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

Short Term Loans

may be obtained

For Farming Purposes

to finance Season's operations by forming a Co-operative Credit Society under the Alberta Co-operative Credit Act

Societies formed under the said Act will receive

Assistance from the Province of Alberta

For further particulars apply or write to

W. V. NEWSON,

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton.

12

You know as well as we, but you

put off taking out a policy. Why?

You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps

away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly cause have

you for not seeing to it today? We await your answer.



Henderson & Mallory REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

FARMER HAS A PLACE OF HONOR IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY

FOOD SHORTAGE ADDS TO MILITARY DIFFICULTIES

Workers on the Land Constitute the Last Reserves in the War of Freedom, and the Soil on Which Crops are Grown will be the Strategic Ground on which War will be Decided

No one can rise from a careful study of the appeal in this issue from the Organization of Resources Committee without feeling that "famine and world-hunger are on our threshold" and that we must produce more food or face a period of terrible want and suffering.

The high cost of living should convince the most skeptical that we are living in no ordinary times. Canada is outside the war zone, it is true, and does not yet know what it means to be put on limited rations, as in Britain, and to be restricted in the use of meat and other comforts of life. It is difficult for those who at present experience no shortage in food to realize that world-hunger may come before the 1918 crop is harvested, unless those who own or till the soil make good use of it this season. A place of honor in the firing line awaits the farmer in the fight against Germany. As Mr. Lloyd George says:

"The line which the British Empire holds against the Germans is held by those who work on the land as well as by those who fight on land and sea. If it breaks at any point, it breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine and the soldiers gathered from every part of our Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every full day's labor you do helps to shorten the struggle and bring us nearer victory. Every idle day, all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's honor, hold your line as strongly as the soldiers. You are the backbone of our Empire, and as workers on land do your duty with all your strength!"

These are critical times. Victory still hangs in the balance. It is the hope of the enemy to avert defeat by starving Britain into a premature and unstable peace. Under the most favorable conditions the shortage of food throughout the world will increase the military difficulties of the Allied nations. To enable the farmer to respond with promptitude to the call labor must be forthcoming. Nothing counts in this war but victory. Everything must go before the enemy is allowed to plant his accursed heel on the neck of Europe. Were peace to come tomorrow the food crisis would still be with us. It is a time for action. To every boy and man who can help in this work the call comes. With the farmers they constitute the last reserves in the war of freedom. As the appeal for increased food production states, "the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided." Every farmer and every man not on active service can help.—Toronto Globe.

A German Peace

Some of the Huns Apparently Still Living in a Fool's Paradise

The Berlin branch of the Pan-German league recently held a session in one of the largest halls of the city, which was attended by "enthusiastic thousands." The chief speaker was Professor Werner, a well-known member of the Reichstag, who took as his subject "Germany's Rise or Downfall." The Tagliche Rundschau gives the following summary of what was evidently a remarkable discourse:

"In broad outline the speaker sketched the rise of Germany from the Thirty Years War till the present time. He referred to the history of the Triple Alliance and of the German colonies, and particularly emphasized the bringing of the war to conclusion. The urgent question of the hour is: By what means are we to gain the victory and obtain a German peace? It is quite clear that by means of diplomatic negotiations we shall never obtain peace from our enemies. This can only be enforced by the weight of all our weapons. And this peace must be a German peace."

Professor Werner asked the meeting to raise their hearts in the consciousness that the future was certain. "At the head of the Great German army was the hero of the day, our Hindenburg." He is deeply to be regretted, said Herr Werner, that the creator of the navy, Grand Admiral Tirpitz, stands aside from the direction of affairs.

In conclusion the speaker spoke of the peace conditions: "In the East, in addition to the Baltic Provinces, we desire a frontier protection against undesirable immigrants. (This is levelled at the movement westwards of Russian Jews). In the West we demand that Flemings shall be independent, and that Belgium in one form or other shall be welded to the German Empire. If we are to get out of the 'Wet Triangle' we must have Antwerp. Essential also is an extension of our western coal and iron districts. This could only be met by the annexation of Briey and Longwy."

Have ambition and your road will lead upward.

War Material for Front

British Rails Torn Up for War Lines in France

Great Britain is tearing up the rails from her own railroads to take across the Channel for use behind the lines in France, according to a returned American traveler, whose business took him both to England and the Continent.

"No private citizen knows how many miles of England's railroads have already been laid in France," he said. "But ship after ship is crossing the Channel, loaded with second-hand rails and ties; and men are busy tearing up more track to send all the time."

The military authorities do not reveal the destination to which the railway material is sent; but plenty of people have seen it unloaded and started inland.

"They seem to be hurrying men, material, trains and guns into France in a torrent," he said. "It is the belief that Britain has more than 6,000,000 men in the French front already, and that she has 2,000,000 more training, ready to send, in another six months."

"France has about all of her men at the front now. The 1918 men, are getting ready to go to the trenches; and that will leave only boys under 17 and old men in the country. France can't send any more levies into the field after the 1918 class goes."

The traveler said that the government was leaving enough railroad track in England to form a skeleton of their rail system, enough to build on after the war is over; but, he said, "there are so many English locomotives and trains there that it will take a good two years to get them up and back across the Channel after the war is over."

This traveler said that the problem of satisfying the veterans who are turned loose in the country when peace comes will be a big one for England.

"The men who have been two years in the trenches seem to be knocked out of work, even if they are not crippled. The punch is taken out of them. They won't work. They don't like to settle down to any grind," he said.

Joy in Taxes and Retreats

Congratulatory Messages for the Kaiser for Every Occasion

The Kaiser is so full of happiness that he has to distribute it by telegraph. Each new invoice of good news is acknowledged by him with a burst of pious joy. How few of us sojourners in a world of sin are grateful for taxes. The more are laid upon the German back, the thicker the empire is carpeted with paper, the stronger the surge of happiness in the emperor's bosom. He thanks his "dear von Bethmann" for the adoption of new taxes by the Reichstag, tells him that "by granting new taxes the Reichstag has manifested to all the world that the German people will take upon itself all burdens which are necessary for a victorious termination of the war for existence."

"The 'victorious retreat' upon which the Kaiser was sending his congratulations the other day is not yet victoriously terminated. The British and the French, eager to accommodate the Kaiser's desire, keep making holes in the German line. From the west the British, from the south the French, peg toward St. Quentin. Everything looks auspicious for the Kaiser. Since retreat is victory, the greater the retreat the greater the victory; and the occupation of Berlin by the allies would be such a victorious termination of the war for existence as the cheery military philosophy and paradoxical strategy of the Kaiser point to."

The Turks are showing a sympathetic appreciation of the wishes of the German Caliph, who assured "300,000,000 Mussulmans" in 1908 that he was their friend. They have victoriously retreated and are retreating in Mesopotamia, Syria, Asia Minor. They have skeddaddled from Gaza, skeddaddled from Bagdad. Unless they are caught between the Russians and British, notoriously impolite, they will keep on retreating victoriously so long as the going is good. The East is faithful to the Kaiser's theory of victory. It is for Ludendorff and the legendary Hindenburg to show greater speed on the western front.—From the New York Times.

580 Tractors Used in British Fields

A recent letter from London said: In the house of lords Lord Parmoor asked what steps had been taken to supply motor ploughs to farmers. The Duke of Marlborough said the government had in use 100 motor tractors from America, fifty caterpillar tractors which were to go to Russia, but of which we had been permitted a few weeks the use of, and 430 motor tractors lent to the department by private owners. These 580 tractors were capable of ploughing 3,000 acres of land a day. Reports showed there was ample labor to man and repair them.

Mrs. Howard—She's as devoted as a mother to him.
Modern Mater—Gracious! Is she as indifferent as that?

Hun Soldiers Deceived

German Officers are Taught to Lie to Men

The discipline by which the German nation is bound cuts deeper than most dwellers in free countries can even yet conceive. It goes beyond the outward actions of men and controls the whole habit of their minds. To the ruling classes of Germany truth is not a virtue but a fact, which may be revealed or concealed at the dictates of expediency, the latter receiving the more respectable name of "the good of the Fatherland." Those who have realized this general characteristic of German administration will expect the military command in particular to regard truth in itself as entirely negligible. It has long been their practice to tell their soldiers merely what it is expedient for the latter to believe. In other words whatever is calculated to make them fight harder for the moment. For instance, the German soldier is systematically informed that if he is taken prisoner he will be killed by the enemy. The authorities calculate that the average soldier will frame his belief in accordance with instructions, and the ominous fact is that they are right.

A new instance of this practice has recently come to light in the shape of a German official document which has been captured. It is a report by an adjutant on the instructions received at a course in gas training held in Berlin. Most of these instructions are practical and appropriate enough, though at some points the truth is noticeably less thorough than that now given to British infantry. But the exceptional and peculiarly interesting feature is the series of falsehoods which officers are officially instructed to tell to their men on the subject of poison gas.

In the first place it is to be represented that poison gas is not poison. "Every man," to quote the report, "is to be told that the gases used by us are so-called 'smelling-substances' (Riechstoffe) and are not poisonous." A wholly inaccurate account is given, for the men's consumption, of the symptoms produced by poisoning with German cloud gas. To them it is to be described, not as a means of inflicting a torturing death, but simply as a stupefying and, in extreme cases, asphyxiating agent. Such a description would be more accurate if applied to a slight dose of tear gas—as it is it is a cold and calculated mockery of the agony with which death came to many men on that grim day in the spring of 1915 when the Germans first launched their poison clouds on the allied trenches.

A similar falsehood is to be disseminated regarding the venomous poisons fired with gas shells. Here again, the truth is to be disguised and the wicked maxim of German officialdom is to be truth can often be concealed at a rate during the dangerous period. Therefore the report continues: "The composition, i.e. of the gas shell, is kept strictly secret, and the men are to be told regarding it also that, as already mentioned, no poisons are used."

That the German command realized that truth may, as has happened in the present instance, inconveniently clude its warden. Accordingly still true to type, they constituted a second line of defence by the further lie, prescribed at the course in question, that cloud gas "was first made use of by the English." Outside Germany there is probably not a living soul who would believe this statement. There could be no hope of disguising the fact that it was first employed to check part of the British advance nearly two years ago from anyone except the German private soldier. He may be gulled, partly because he is trained to be gulled for the greater glory of his country, partly because he is now deliberately cut off from news of the war.

In one direction only is there any sign of grace in the German attitude as here revealed. It is clear that the German soldier would not care to know the devilish results of gas poisoning. It presumably would be particularly inspiring to him as a soldier to be told that Germany belonged the honor of reducing war to the level of vitriol throwing. Here is a symptom of decent feeling and humanity. It is tragically characteristic that it should be lies. Such feeling is extraneous even dangerous, to the German war scheme and as such stands self-condemned in the eyes of the German leaders.

Brooklyn Praises Canadians

A Glorious Chapter Added to the History of Canada

We have special reason to rejoice in the victory of the Entente in the battle of Arras. The famous Vimy ridge, most formidable of all the positions so far taken, was conquered by our neighbors, the Canadians. Canada, with a population less than that of New York State, has managed to send men to the European battlefield in sufficient numbers to make this British victory the more conclusive. That is the answer to the German contention that the United States can do nothing in this war. Canada sent 50,000 men to Europe in a few months after the beginning of the war. She has since sent over 300,000 and promises to contribute a full half million troops before the end of the war.

The taking of Vimy Ridge was a first rate achievement. It adds a glorious chapter to the history of Canada's part in the war, and there is reason to believe that when the full fruits of that victory are garnered it will be found that to the Canadians belongs the honor of having insured the complete success of the battle of Arras.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"How do you know Jack is in love with you?"
"We came home in a taxi last night and he didn't look at the meter once!"

Why Alaska Was Purchased

To Prevent Expansion of the Dominion Was the One Time Plan

Half a century ago the government of the United States bought from the government of Russia the peninsula of Alaska, paying therefor about seven and a quarter millions of dollars. The bargain was made in March, 1867, and possession was given and taken six months later. The other day Secretary Lane of the department of the interior at Washington recalled this mysterious and, as generally regarded both at home and abroad, absurd real estate transaction, and expressed the opinion that to have neglected the opportunity to buy the property would have been "a colossal blunder, which future generations could never forgive."

The purchase was made on the advice of Secretary Seward, whose reputation in history is, because of the great part he played in the time of the civil war and the reconstruction proceedings, sufficiently well established to prevent this silly piece of statecraft from seriously impairing it.

To be able to judge of the character of the transaction one must know the motive that prompted Mr. Seward to recommend the purchase to congress and to use his powerful influence to have it carried through. For long years that motive was largely a matter of inference, but there need not be any longer a shadow of doubt on the question. At a meeting of the Ottawa Canadian Club a few months ago Mr. Elihu Root of New York was the guest and speaker of the occasion. His address was admirable in spirit, and, needless to say, also in form. He expressed his unqualified sympathy with the efforts of Canadians to build up a great nation adjoining his own, and wished them complete success.

In the course of his remarks he took occasion to tell his hearers that this was not always the attitude of his fellow countrymen toward this Dominion, and that it was the strong desire and deliberate purpose of Secretary Seward to defeat the project which prompted him to promote the Alaskan purchase. There can be no doubt on this point, for Mr. Root was at that time a student in Mr. Seward's law office.

The ingenious plan was to get possession of Russian America to keep it from falling into the hands of Great Britain, to complete the territory of British America. At that time the infant Dominion of Canada included only the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. British Columbia had been for a short time a "Province," but it was separated from Canada by the whole vast expanse of country known as the Hudson Bay Territory, which extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast.

The hope, if not also the expectation, was that the tactics which pushed the British occupants of what is now Washington territory north to the forty-ninth parallel, and transferred the Hudson Bay headquarters from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river to Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island, would, some time result in extending United States territory to the historical "fifty-fourty" of the old Oregon dispute that led to the treaty of 1846. Mr. Seward's hope was utterly vain, and Mr. Root was pleased that the expectation had been defeated. The Hudson Bay territory was purchased by Canada in 1869. British Columbia was annexed in 1871. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1872. Manitoba was created a province in 1870. Saskatchewan and Alberta were created and organized in 1905. Nine provinces extend contiguously from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific, and there is still left to the north a great expanse of territory of unknown value, but possessing resources as important and enjoying climatic conditions at least as favorable as those of Alaska.—Toronto Globe.

Dealing With Submarines

Will Organize Methods for Dealing Successfully With the Menace

"You need have no misgivings. As soon as the war is over you will know you will hear a great story. I can tell you this from my personal knowledge. A particular invention that was placed in the hands of the admiralty was responsible in the course of four months for getting rid of sixty-nine German submarines. It is perfectly true that recently they have built a much larger number of submarines—practically the whole of their ship-building resources have been devoted to this—and that they now have certain appliances for dealing with this particular invention. I have alluded to this, but there is something else I can say from things within my knowledge that you can rest with confidence that the German submarine policy is going to come to an end and a little bit before that empire will come to an end."—From a Speech by Clement Edwards, M.P.

An Appeal to Farmers

Let all hands sanely go about it to make up what we can of the shortage. Let us show city dwellers that they haven't got a corner on patriotism—that a little of it exists on the concessions, side lines, front hundreds and back fifties of this fair old province of ours, and has existed there since our forefathers put the first axe blade in the virgin forest on their lots. Let us try to get the cities to let us to send men to the farms. Patriotically let them be received. Let every farmer who needs a man apply. "If the city man falls down, the blame will be on him, but give him a fair chance. Let the city enthusiast remember again that farming is not a pleasant little picnic."—Farmer's Advocate.

"So you didn't get that political plum from your congressman?"
"No—but he sent me some seeds."

Air Fighting Described

A Graphic Account of Allies' Warfare in the Sky

How the British and French are maintaining practical control of the air over the western battle front was graphically described by Major L. W. B. Rees, of the British flying corps, who himself once routed, single-handed, a squadron of ten German raiders, and is one of the few Englishmen to receive both the Victoria Cross and Military Cross.

While the allied operations are conducted almost entirely beyond the German line, the major said, the German machines now cross over the allied lines only rarely in raiding parties.

The British fly on three levels, he explained, with three kinds of machines. The lowest are the artillery directors, who circle about in big figure eights about 6,000 feet above the enemy trenches, and flash back directions to the British gunners by wireless. Above them, at 10,000 feet, are the heavy fighters, with two men to a machine, and able to keep in the air for four hours at a speed of 110 miles an hour. At a height of 15,000 feet are the single man light fighters, capable of 130 miles an hour and of ascending the first 10,000 feet in five minutes.

The German, Major Rees said, have given up all attempts to guide their artillery by aeroplanes, and seek only to smash up the allied reconnaissance over their lines. Their machines are largely of one class, therefore—fast, heavy fighters, generally biplanes—which are continually seeking to swoop down on the British artillery observers and send them to the ground before the British fighting patrols can reach them. Recently, however, he said, the Germans had developed another light fighting machine, which by climbing to 20,000 feet seeks to overtop the British light fighters and clear them out.

Major Rees gave it as his opinion that the British had defeated the Germans in every way in the air and deprived them of invaluable reconnaissance power. The Zeppelin, he said, is now practically useless as a military weapon. Raids over undefended places in England still continue occasionally, but the defenses of the fortified bases are so powerful that it is almost certain destruction for a Zeppelin to come near them. They are practically never used near the battle lines.

Germany's whole artillery observation, Major Rees declared, is conducted by means of captive balloons. A short time ago the British and French made a combined attack at four a.m. and knocked down every captive balloon from the North Sea to Switzerland. Not for three days did another balloon appear in sight, he said.

A Worthy Ally

Not Sneering at Britain Now Says a Chicago Paper

It is a little painful to recall now that there were Americans enjoying peace and prosperity, who sneered at Great Britain's part in the war and spoke scornfully of England's being ready to fight to the fall of the last Frenchman.

Those were the days when Great Britain was preparing and we were still debating preparedness. Our debate is not yet at an end—watch congress this week—but the magnificent army of Great Britain is redeeming miles of invaded France.

Steadily, as her preparations proceeded, she assumed wider responsibilities on land, while her great navy held the seas and fought the submarines. More than a million of her sons have fallen, killed or wounded, in the fight for Belgium and France. The machine of her unfeeling dominions are dying by their own choice for the cause of freedom. She is an ally worthy of our comradeship. Her sacrifices may well provoke us to heroic emulation.—Chicago Evening Post.

Work of British Gunners

Destroyed a German Target Four Miles Away With Howitzer Fire

The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front says he has never seen such evidence of the diabolical accuracy and deadliness of the British howitzer fire in the big drive.

He mentioned four narrow, doom-laden machine gun posts, built by the Germans of reinforced concrete, two feet thick with iron girders and earth banking, each of which had been destroyed by a single British shell.

Targets a yard square, he says, were hit from four miles off. "Ruin, utter ruin everywhere" is the picture of the arena covered by the British bombardment given by the Daily Express correspondent. Chaos and appalling desolation. Five divisions of infantry grew hungry under this bombardment, as supplies could not be brought up.

He talked with some prisoners, who said they smoked and slept in their dugouts waiting for the storm to pass. From time to time a scout would climb the stair to look out, but return to report no sign of a hill. The telephones rang with angry messages from the generals in their safe places in the rear, but they could not drive their men out into the hurricane of shells.

Warships Become Cargo Boats

One of the most remarkable developments in this war is reported from South America, where the government of Chile is proposing to repair some of its old warships and convert them into cargo boats for the transport of cereals, coal and other necessities. This comes as a refreshing reading after the many instances of peaceful adjuncts of business, such as steam tugs, fishing boats and steam trawlers being converted into organs of offense and defense.—Toronto Globe.

BRITAIN HAS CREATED AN ARMY THAT HAS SURPRISED GERMANS

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE HUN MACHINE

Battle of Arras was Final Demonstration of the Fact that British Army has Arrived and is Greater Menace than any German Officer Ever Imagined Could Come Out of England

Great Development Of Curtain Fire

Has Destroyed the Axiom That a Direct Frontal Attack is Hopeless

Confidence in steel and concrete fortifications was badly shattered at the outset of the war by the big German siege guns. There still remained a belief in the dependability of earthen field entrenchments, and they did in fact save the French front. At Verdun, however, it became obvious that even more modern entrenchments in the open were of little value in the face of modern gunfire. They could be wiped out as though they had never been.

The best, the only, protection against destruction by an enemy was artillery play and the French curtain of fire on the allied side superseded the efforts of the engineers.

This curtain of fire has been developed in the last few months with constantly increasing value as an offensive as well as a defensive. The present British operations in the north indicate that it has arrived at a high degree of efficiency. Its functions have become all-important to the success of the operations. By its employment as a barrage the English are in effect able to get behind the German first lines without the actual hazarding of any troops. They do this by dropping the curtain beyond the foremost of the enemy trenches.

This cuts off the men in them from relief and from supplies, and effectually prevents their retreat. They are caught as effectively as by a flanking movement, and their surrender or destruction becomes only a question of time. The English regularly carry the isolated trenches by assault and the resistance they encounter is astonishingly feeble in comparison with the former stubborn fight put up by the Teutons.

This development of the curtain fire as an offensive and defensive instrument has destroyed the axiom that a direct frontal attack is a hopeless undertaking. All the recent Allied successes since the Germans attempted to halt in their retreat to the Hindenburg line have been frontal attacks.—Detroit Free Press.

A Vanished Bugbear

Nothing to Prevent Americans from Taking up Land Here

When Canada entered the war with Great Britain, many Americans thought they might be compelled to bear arms if they crossed the border and took up Canadian land. That fallacy has been pretty well dispelled and in addition to this the United States itself is now heart and soul in the war so that there is nothing of this nature to prevent Americans who wish from taking up land.

Since January 1 of this year 750 carloads of settlers' effects have passed through Winnipeg. The majority of these were from eastern Canada and many hundreds of cars of settlers' effects have entered western Canada at various points on the border. The aggregate value of these effects amount to \$1,500,000, giving some idea of the total value the west has already received from incoming settlers this year.

Great preparations are being made in order that every available acre may be seeded this spring and despite the talk of shortage of labor, the indications are that the acreage put in crop will be very large. An added stimulus is the report of a poor winter wheat crop in the central states and a reported world shortage of wheat.

It is fully realized that the greater the crop produced in the west, the greater will be the general future prosperity of the country, for many lines of industry depend for their permanent success on the crop produced by the farmers of the west.

Driving Enemy Back

The Sort of War That Great Britain Is Waging

The Germans boast that we do not break through their lines. This is really a joke when we recall their other boasts that they are entrenched right back to their own borders and beyond. If the Germans gave way without fighting, we would hardly venture to thrust forward a salient so exposed and so slender as to pass their ultimate lines. We do break through their first lines—that is, the only lines we attack. We do take from them strong and important positions. We do compel the withdrawal of their entire front. When we can assemble so great a weight of metal and infantry as to be able to will to surely capture the strongest enemy positions in a few hours after proper preparation, we will have the enemy beaten. It will then be only a matter of the application of our superiority at the pivotal points until we have driven the Germans back into their own country. That will be defeat in the sort of war we are waging.—Montreal Star.

For Amateur Agriculturalists

Books on gardening are all very well, but they should be read on Sundays and late at night. The working hours should be used in digging—but not into literature.—Toronto News.

Frank H. Simonds says in the New York Tribune: Whatever the subsequent development may be it is clear now that the battle of Arras represents the most successful British operation during the war, and one of the most successful attacks in the history of warfare.

Naturally, it will be compared, first, with the last of the French offensives at Verdun. In that case the French attacked a front of several miles, penetrated the German lines for a little less than three, and took something over 11,000 prisoners and more than a hundred guns. Judging by this standard it will be seen that the British in their first attack at Arras captured about the same number of guns and prisoners on a front of twelve miles, as against seven, but advanced something like twice the distance that the French did.

The British, attacking with no limited object but to smash through twelve miles of the German front, were more successful than any other allied army on the western front during the war. At Neuve Chapelle two years ago they gained rather less than a mile on a front of two or three. At Loos they gained perhaps two or three miles on a front of seven or eight. The French in their great attack at Champagne, advanced more than two miles on a front of fifteen miles. In the first days of the battle of the Somme the British advance was less than two miles, and it was not until September, that is, three months after the battle opened—that the British had made as much ground as they have now made at Arras. The French attack at the Somme was more immediately successful and gained perhaps four miles.

It has been the British theory that under constant poundings the German morale was breaking down. I was many times told at the British front of the growing readiness of Germans to surrender. Because of the considerable number of Germans coming in at night after the British soldiers and officers felt that the Germans were beginning to weaken and that the present battle is far and away the most impressive evidence of the correctness of their estimates.

Nothing can detract from the splendid achievement of the British army in the battle of Arras. It is a final demonstration of the fact that the British soldier is a match for the German conscript; and the machine that Britain has created is a menace to the German army, a greater menace than any German officer ever imagined could come out of England. Arras is now the measure of the new British army. It justifies the conviction that I found everywhere in this army when I was in France two months ago, that it is a better army than the German army.

No one could visit the British army last winter and not feel that it expected to win. Some of its expectations are now being realized in what must be accepted as scientifically the best military feat of the British in the war.

Russians are Resolved To Beat the Teuton

Paul Milukoff Makes a Statement to the Allied Delegates

Russia's allies need have no fear that she will desert the alliance or weaken her resistance to the enemy, Professor Paul Milukoff, the foreign minister, said in an address to the representatives of the British and French workingmen who were recently in Petrograd.

"We understand that at the moment of the revolution you might be afraid we would lose our strength for resistance, said the foreign minister. "I beg to assure you, your countrymen that free Russia has become doubly strong through democratization, and that she will overcome all sufferings which war entails; that, despite the revolution, we stand firmly for the principal object which was imposed upon us. Russia will continue the crusade for annihilation of German militarism with the greatest intensity, for our ideal is to prevent all possibility of war in the future. Our present problem consists of organizing our forces of resistance to the revolution. We shall encounter the enemy with redoubled strength, confident of victory."

Hard Work Conducive to Health

Sir Thomas Barlow, physician extraordinary to His Majesty King George, says it is a revelation to him how little real illness there has been amongst the munition workers when one thought of the amount of work done and the hours worked. Women had wonderful powers of endurance, especially in monotonous work, and it was quite certain that young women did better than men and young boys in this sort of work. He believed that regularity of hours, sleep, meals, and outdoor recreation accounted largely for the result. Work in these munitions stimulated self-respect and care for their bodies and their attire, and all these habits tended to give nerve and muscle to the workers.

"How did you get rid of that bora Jones and his prattle about his new baby?"
"I introduced him to Brown who has a new car."

People are born true and deception is an acquired art.

GROWING DEMANDS

Yes, the demands upon the busy store are always growing, we keep things going at such a pace that as a result demands are increasing. Busy Store service and its values do the trick. June 1st means the opening up of our summer campaign and business more than usual is our motto

Rice Rice Rice

As a summer food rice stands high and one of our most nourishing foods. For the next two weeks we are going to specialize rice. Large quantities in stock and prices right: 50 lb. sacks \$2.80. As an energy producing article rice is of 100% more value than beef.

Canned Fish

All kinds in stock. Salmon has been advancing rapidly. All this season's catch is already sold up in market. We are receiving a 6 months supply from Vancouver this week. Prices; we can control for the season. Our leader at 20c. per tin up to our best No. 1 at 30c. Special prices by quantities.

Canned Fruits

There is nothing quite so good as a can of juicy fruit from California. Our shelves are well stocked with famous Rosedale and Del Monte brands:

Peaches 20c. per tin up.
Pears 20c. per tin up.
Pine Apple 17c. per tin up.
Canadian fruits: raspberry, strawberry, plums, etc., special prices in case or doz. lots. Gal. apples 50c. per tin.

Celebrated K. C. Jams from B. C. in all flavors, 80c. 85c. and 90c. per tin. Brilliant jams in plum, strawberry and raspberry 60c. per tin.

Your summer grocery demands can be successfully handled
by the Busy Stores of

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny



TAILORING TALKS

Whether you order your new clothes here, or not, you should acquaint yourself with the styles and materials offered for this season in



There is a refreshing newness and individuality apparent in every model and every fabric, that it is impossible to find anywhere else.

We suggest an early visit.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA



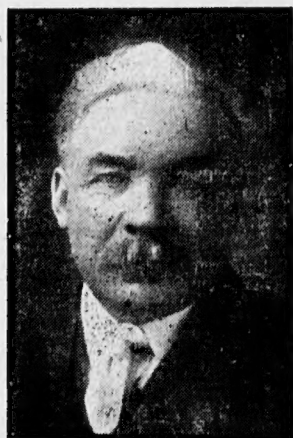
\$18.00 \$18.00
At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

VOTE FOR

M'ARTHUR

A TRIED and PROVED MAN

Stick
By
Your
Best
Friends



J. P. McARTHUR,
THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Be
With
Liberal
Winners
June 7th

The Alberta Liberal Government has done more for the Women and Farmers than any government in Canada.

JUNE 7th VOTE FOR
JOHN P. McARTHUR

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mushrooms in plenty.

You are going to see the pretty Bostonian girls Tuesday night.

The Red Cross society are planning to have a Sock Tag Day on Saturday, June 16th.

"Freckles" proved a real good show Saturday night, was well-attended and highly appreciated. The United Producing Co. will send the same company here again in few weeks and the reception is assured.

Miss Aasgard, of Queenstown has taken a position in the dry goods department of Ramsay's Busy Store at Cluny. Mr. Ramsay is also building an addition as business has outgrown the present store. This is what we expected. You can't keep the Busy Store from growing.

The auction sale of over 56,000 acres of Blackfoot Indian lands in Gleichen starts at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and promises to be a big success. Hundreds have inspected the land and hotel accommodation has been reserved for weeks by people from all over Canada and the United States.

The plate glass in the door of the Busy Store was smashed in Saturday night. This is the fourth time this has happened in the past seven years, and the party who did the job before this last occurrence got six months in the coup. Mr. Ramsay is offering a liberal reward to any one producing evidence to round up this Saturday guy.

Private James Ball is spending a few days visiting his brother and numerous Gleichen friends. He is still an inmate of the Ogden Military Hospital, but is improving nicely. Although the X ray shows he carries a piece of steel about an inch and a half long in the groin he does not feel it. The doctors tell him he may be able to go to the front again. "Jimmie" is anxious for that time to come.

Wm. Strack of Calgary has leased the old Gleichen Hotel and has had a large force of carpenters engaged in making alterations and W. C. Reazin's force of artists have painted and decorated the place until one scarce recognizes the old place. The entire building has been newly furnished and re-modeled to make room for a billiard hall and lunch counter and having the main dining room and kitchen on the second floor. The hotel was formally opened last night, when Mr. Strack turned it over with ten gallons of ice cream to the ladies of the Red Cross, who served the ice cream and realized a neat sum for their treasury.

July 2 to 7—Chautauqua.
June 12—Bostonians.

OPERA HOUSE, TUES., JUNE 12

B. LANG OFFERS
THE FAMOUS

BOSTONIANS

The Sweet Sixteen Girls

— IN —

The Season's Most Successful Musical Play

"THE ROSE of HONOLULA"

A Sparkling Hawaiian Operetta With
Tingling Tunes and Spirited Dances

PRICES: \$1.00, 75c, and 50c.

Reserve seat sale at the
Palm Parlors

Misses McArthur, - Proprietors

"INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own
Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful coal black animal, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

"Incube's" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion (INCUBE, (81301); imported October, 1910, by Stream & Wilson, Creston, Iowa; is recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71506. Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot.

Pedigree: Foaled March 18, 1908; bred by M. Barbet, Department of Orne.

Sire, Jupiter (58281), by Laurietin 29953 (44885), by Jules (87987), by Villers 13169 (8081), by Briard 5317 (1630), by Brilliant 1271 (754), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean Le Blanc (739).

Dam: Fatma (58386), by Fernande (34038), by Marathon 11410 (10386), by Voltaire 3540 (448), by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean Le Blanc (739).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25259), by Bismarck 5521 (6337), by Sultan (1395), by Vigoureux (1392), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean Le Blanc (739).

FEE \$15 for Season, Payable November 1, 1917

M. BOLLINGER,
Owner, - Gleichen

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720
(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.-W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1908)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, (imported) [1730] 21506 (81301) described as follows: Breed, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been examined in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered stud in a book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of May, 1913.
GEO. HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture



Some of Bostonian "Sweet Sixteen girls"